President, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, hails from that State. He has been given political life from Karnataka. But, it is unfortunate that he is not talking on our behalf... (*Interruptions).*

श्री सभापति : आप बैठिए , बैठिए तो सही । I Now, the question is over *...(Interruptions)* बैठिए... बैठिए....(**व्यवधान**)... आप बोलिए मंत्री जी । ....(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : Sir, is he putting his supplementary or is he making a political speech? *(Interruptions)* It is a very important subject. We can have a debate on this...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, डिबेट होगी लेकिन पहले मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए ।

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव : महोदय, सी.आर.एफ. का जो 64.74 करोड़ था, वह दे दिया गया है। जो सैंट्रल टीम थी, उसने 17 से 20 अगस्त, 2003 तक कर्नाटक को विजिट किया था। एन.सी.सी.एफ मैं बैठकर जो तय हुआ था, वह 115 करोड़ 86 लाख भी दे दिया गया है । अन्य जो मुफ्त का देना था, वह भी दे दिया गया है। अब उसके बाद भी अगर वह (व्यवधान) उसके बाद भी कोई गडबडी है तो हम अनाज तो दे देंगे लेकिन बांटने की जिम्मेदारी वहां की राज्य सरकार की है। अगर कोई भूखा है, किसी जगह अन्न चाहिए तो वहां पहुंचाना इनका काम है। अगर अनाज कम पड़ जाए तो उसके बाद फिर हमारे पास रिपोर्ट आए कि वहां अन्न कम पड़ गया है। कहीं अकाल के कारण कोई भुखमरी है , कुछ हो रहा हो तो वह हमारे पास लेकर आए ।

श्री सभापति : आप एक काम कीजिए । कर्नाटक गवर्नमेंट के रिप्रेजेंटटिव्ज को बुलाकर इस कमेटी से जल्दी से जल्दी बातचीत करवा दीजिए और जल्दी ही इसको तय करवा दीजिए ।

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव : सर, ऐसा हो जाएगा ।

महानगरों में वायु प्रदूषण

*62 **श्री कृपाल परमार :** क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि चार महानगरों अर्थात् दिल्ली, मुम्बई, कोलकाता और चेन्नई में प्रतिदिन वायु प्रदूषण बढ रहा है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक महानगर में प्रदूषण संबंधी पिछला अध्ययन किस तिथि को कराया गया था,

(घ) क्या कोई नया अध्ययन कराए जाने का प्रस्ताव है: और

(ड) क्या प्रदूषण कम करने हेतु कोई समयबंद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्री (श्री टी.आर.बालु) : (क) से (ड) एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ड) राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डो और रांष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणीय इंजीनियर अनुसंधान संस्थान के सहयोग से केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा दिल्ली, मुम्बई, कोलकाता और चैन्नई सहित महानगरों में परिवेशी वायु गुणता की नियमित मानीटरी की जा रही है। इन नगरों में सल्फर डाईआक्साइड, नाइट्रोजन आक्साइड और अन्तः श्वसनीय निलंबित विवित्त पदार्थो के संबंध में वायु प्रदूषण को मानीटर किया जाता है। पिछले तीन वर्षो के मानीटरी परिणामों से यह संकेत मिला है कि :

- इन चारों नगरों में सल्फर डाईआक्साइड के वार्षिक औसत सांद्रण में कमी हुई है।
- चैन्नई और मुम्बई में नाइट्रोजन आक्साइड के वार्षिक औसत सांद्रण में कमी हुई है।
- चैन्नई और मुम्बई में अन्तःश्वसनीय निलंबित विवित्त पदार्थो के वार्षिक औसत सांद्रण में गिरावट आई हैं।

इन चार प्रमुख नगरों में वायु प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित एंव नियमित करने हेतु नगर विशिष्ट कार्य योजनाएं तैयार की गई है जिनमें वाहनजनित प्रदूषण, औद्योगिक प्रदूषण और अमान्य जीवाश्म ईधन ज्वलन जैसे विभिन्न घटकों को शामिल किया गया है। सरकार ने ऑटो-फ्यूल नीति से संबंधित एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन भी किया है जिसके द्वारा देश में चुनिन्दा प्रमुख नगरों में वायु प्रदूषण को कम करने के नीति उपाय सुझाए हैं और उनके कार्यान्वयन हेतु रोड-मैप तैयार किया गया है जिसमें स्वच्छ ईधनों, ऑटोमोबाईल प्रौद्योगिकियो और प्रवर्तन उपायों को शामिल किया गया है।

Air-Pollution in Metros

†62 SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND TORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Aether Government are aware that air-pollution is increasing day by day in the four metropolitan cities i.e. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the date of the last study on pollution in each of the metros;

(d) whether any fresh study is proposed to be conducted; and

(e) whether any time-bound programme has been prepared to reduce pollution and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) The Central Pollution Control Board in coordination with the State Pollution Control Boards and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, is regularly monitoring the Ambient Air Quality in the metropolitan cities, including Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. The air pollution monitoring is carried out in these cities with regard to parameters of Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxide and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter. The monitoring results for the last three years indicate that—

- Annual average concentration of Sulphur Dioxide has decreased in Chennai and Delhi.
- Annual average concentration in respect of Nitrogen Oxide has decreased in Chennai and Mumbai.
- Annual average concentration of Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter has come down in Mumbai.

City specific Action Plans have been prepared to control and regulate air pollution in these four metropolitan cities which include various components like vehicular pollution, industrial pollution and burning of unapproved fossil fuels. Government had also constituted an Expert Committee on Auto Fuel Policy which proposed policy measures to reduce air pollution in' the selected major cities of the country and a road map for their implementation which include, cleaner fuels, automobile technologies and enforcement measures, has been drawn ***ufw***

श्री कृपाल परमार : सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें इन्होंने कहा है कि चार महानगरों में सल्फर डाईऑक्साइड का जो कंसंट्रेशन है, उसमें कमी आई है लेकिन सेंट्रल पॉल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड के जुलाई में जो आंकडे आए हैं, उनके अनुसार बहुत कम कमी आई है और इस कमी के बावजूद अभी पॉल्यूशन का जो तयशुदा स्टैंडर्ड हैं, उससे बहुत ज्यादा पॉल्यूशन

है महानगरों में । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि पॉल्यूशन को ठीक स्टैंडर्ड पर लाने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है और इसके बारे में वह क्या कर रही है।

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, air pollution may be of different types; it can be either vehicular pollution or domestic pollution or industrial pollution or due to geoclimatic changes. As per the statistics which I have,—I have got particulars relating to the last 12 years—as far as sulphur dioxide is concerned, I have got the information pertaining to six or seven cities: Ahmedabad-within standard; Bangalore-within standard; Chennai-within normal; Delhi-witin normal; Hyderabad-within normal; Kolkata-within normal; Mumbai-within normal. May be, there is some increase because of isolated source of pollution...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does it mean (hat there is no pollution?

SHRI T.R. BAALU: The annual average is within the normal one.

श्री कृपाल परमार : सर, सरकार ने मशेलकर समिति का गठन किया है। उसकी रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं उनके मुताबिक सल्फर को 350 पीपीएम जो अभी इस वक्त 150 पीपीएम पैट्रोल और डीजल में हैं, उसको घटाकर 50 पीपीएम पर लाने की सिफारिश की है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस लक्ष्य को कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा ?

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, to have the implementation of the policy in full measure, we have set a target to be achieved by 2010. By 2010, we will bring our fuel to the Euro-3 and Euro-4 standards.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Sir,- the question was limited to four metros of Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai. I must say that the quality of the question—from part (a) to part (e)—was quite good. But the answer has not been given part-wise; it is combined; so it becomes very difficult to put a supplementary.

Anyway, the major point .is about the vehicular pollution which is creating problems in these four metros. So far as Delhi and Mumbai are concerned, they are going in for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) as a substitute for diesel or petrol. But these are the two metros which have some plans and targets for reducing pollution. What are we going to do as the Ministry, so far as the eastern metro is concerned? I am not talking of the Eastern metro, Calcutta, alone; I am talking about the whole of the eastern zone where there is no source of gas; and there is no plan for sending gas to the eastern

zone. The CNG which is now coming in Gujarat will also go parallel to the HBJ pipeline, feeding only the north and the west, which means the Eastern zone, as it is, for the next three to four years, will have no gas. Under the circumstances, how.do you propose to reduce vehicular pollution in Calcutta? Are you going to stress this on the Petroleum Ministry or the Government itself?

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, my friend is an economist.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: I am not an economist. I am an engineer.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: But he knows a lot about the economy of this country. Now, to have 0.05 per cent sulphur levei in diesel, we have to spend Rs. 55,000 crores for the upgradation of our refineries. So, this can be done only step-by-step. That is why we have fixed the target of 2010.

As far as Calcutta is concerned, we can have an inter-Ministerial discussion. But he knows about the availability of gas...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: No. That is not the problem. You are not understanding it. The new gas is coming to the West and that is also being fed into the Western and the Northern grid. What is there for the East? That is our question. As the'Minister, you represent the whole of the country...

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, that is why we are augmenting our infrastructural facilities at Dahej and other areas to bring LNG from other countries.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: That also is going to south again. If we raise the question why Kakinada is staking its claim again, then our Andhra colleagues will shout.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: When there is surplus gas, Calcutta also will definitely be fed.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: No. They are trying for Kakinada. You are having additional sources in the South, West and North. What about the East?

And unfortunately, so many Ministers are there from the East and they are smiling.

श्री सभापति : मिस्टर बसु, देखें कि इन्होंने जो एशोरेंस दिया है उस पर क्या काम करते हैं।

*63. [The questioner (Shri C. Rama Chandraiah) was absent for answer *vide* page *36 infra.]*

Education For All-Global monitoring report

*64. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ .††
DR. MANMOHAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that UNESCO's, latest Education For All (EFA) global monitoring report says that Bangladesh has achieved gender parity equal enrolment of boys and girls at school at Primary level and India scraps the bottom of the list just a little above Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) The gender parity index of Primary education shown for India (based on data for the year 1999-2000) is 0.83, for Bangladesh is 0.97 and that of Pakistan 0.74. The Ministry of Human Resource Development have conveyed their disagreement with regard to the conclusions drawn in the EFA Global Monitoring Report-2003 that India is at risk of not achieving gender parity by 2015 at the primary stage, even before its release. The conclusions have been based on projections made primarily on old data and not taking into account the updated, though partial, data supplied by this Ministry. UNESCO Institute of Statistics (U!S) has been requested to fine-tune their estimation methods to include updated survey data and not wait for disaggregated Census data.

The other International agencies like UNICEF and World Bank, which have accepted the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) data, have also endorsed India's viewpoint of having made significant progress towards achieving the goal of gender parity by 2015...In the Global Monitoring Report itself, there is mention of the fact that there are already

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz.